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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/766,976	01/29/2004	Peng Chang	SAR-14948	4351
58882 PATENT DOC	7590 07/09/2007 CKET ADMINISTRATOR	EXAMINER		
LOWENSTEIN SANDLER P.C.			LE, BRIAN Q	
65 LIVINGSTON AVENUE ROSELAND, NJ 07068			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
ROSELAND, N.			2624	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

		Application No.	Applicant(s)		
Office Action Summary		10/766,976	CHANG ET AL.		
		Examiner	Art Unit		
		Brian Q. Le	2624		
Period fo	The MAILING DATE of this communication app	ears on the cover s	neet with the correspondence address		
A SH WHIC - Exter after - If NC - Failu Any I	ORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY CHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DANS IN THE MAIL	ATE OF THIS CON 36(a). In no event, howeve will apply and will expire SIX cause the application to be	MUNICATION. , may a reply be timely filed (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. come ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).		
Status			·		
2a)⊠	Responsive to communication(s) filed on 30 M. This action is FINAL . 2b) This Since this application is in condition for allowar closed in accordance with the practice under E	action is non-final.	• •		
Dispositi	on of Claims				
5)□ 6)⊠ 7)⊠	Claim(s) <u>1-28</u> is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdraw Claim(s) is/are allowed. Claim(s) <u>1-7, 13-16, 20-23</u> is/are rejected. Claim(s) <u>8-12,17-19 and 24-28</u> is/are objected Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	vn from considerati to.			
Applicati	on Papers				
10)	The specification is objected to by the Examiner The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) acce Applicant may not request that any objection to the o Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex	epted or b) object drawing(s) be held in ion is required if the c	abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a). rawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).		
Priority u	ınder 35 U.S.C. § 119				
 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received. 					
2) Notic 3) Inform	e of References Cited (PTO-892) e of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) nation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)	9a 5) 🔲 No	erview Summary (PTO-413) per No(s)/Mail Date tice of Informal Patent Application		
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 6) Other:					

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Response to Amendment and Arguments

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1. Applicant's amendment filed May 30, 2007, has been entered and made of record.

2. Applicant's arguments with regard to claims 1-28 have been fully considered, but are not considered persuasive because of the following reasons:

Regarding independent claims 1, 13 and 20, the Applicant argues (bottom of page 8 of the Remarks) that Franke et al., Autonomous Driving Goes Downtown, IEEE Intelligent Systems, 1998 (hereinafter "Franke") fails to teach the step of processing comprise classifying the selected plurality of patches into a plurality of classes. The Examiner respectfully disagrees. Franke clearly teaches this limitation through out the references specifically cited at page 41, column 1, "detect and classify different additional traffic participants, such as bicyclists or pedestrians;"; page 41, column 1, "A polynomial classifier subsequently classifies detected lane boundaries as curbs, markings, or cluster."; and page 44, column 2, "The classification stages involves color, shape, and pixel values."

For other arguments, please refer back to the discussion above because they depend on the basis of the argument above.

The Examiner believes that all the arguments of the Applicant have been properly addressed and explained. Thus, the rejections of all of the claims are maintained.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

4. Claims 1-5, 7, 13-14, 16, and 20-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Awe Franke et al. Autonomous Driving Goes Downtown. I.E.E.E. Intelligent Systems, 1998, pages: 40-48.

Regarding claim 1, Franke teaches a method of detecting an imminent collision (page 40, column 1) comprising the steps of:

Producing from imagery a depth math of a scene proximate a platform (2D depth map) (page 41, column 3, last 3 lines);

Tessellating the depth map into a number of patches and selecting a plurality of the patches for processing (the selection of rectangular boxes of point features/patches to generate depth map) (FIG. 4 and page 42, column 1), wherein said processing comprise classifying the selected plurality of patches into a plurality of classes (page 41, column 1, "detect and classify different additional traffic participants, such as bicyclists or pedestrians;"; page 41, column 1, "A polynomial classifier subsequently classifies detected lane boundaries as curbs, markings, or cluster."; and page 44, column 2, "The classification stages involves color, shape, and pixel values."); detecting a potential threat in the tessellated depth map during the processing of the selected plurality of the patches (page 42, column 1, and FIG. 4) (page 41, first column, "stereo-based obstacle detection and tracking", first paragraph; page 41, third column, last paragraph);

Estimating the size of the detected potential threat (object's width) (page 42, column 1, second paragraph);

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Estimating the position of the detected potential threat (page 42, column 2, first 5 lines); Estimating the velocity of the detected potential threat (motion/speed/acceleration estimation) (page 42, column 1 and column 2);

Performing a trajectory analysis of the detected potential threat using the estimated position and the estimated velocity (road recognition) (page 42, column 3, Road Recognition to page 43, column 1); and

Performing a collision prediction based on the trajectory analysis (estimation of relevant traffic and potential obstacles) (page 41, column 1).

For claim 2, Franke discloses the method further including determining if a collision is imminent based on the collision prediction (obstacle detection) (page 41, column 3, last 3 lines and page 47) and on the estimated size (object's width) (page 42, column 1, second paragraph) of the potential threat.

Referring to claim 3, Franke also teaches a method further including filtering the estimated position and filtering the estimated velocity before performing trajectory analysis (Kalman Filter to estimate motion/speed/acceleration (page 42, column 1 and column 2);

For claim 4, Franke teaches the method wherein the filtering includes Kalman Filtering (page 41, column 3).

Regarding claim 5, Franke further discloses the method wherein estimating the velocity of the detected potential threat includes the step of identifying 2-dimensional feature correspondences from imagery produced in different frames (2D depth map to track cluster of image frame to frame) (page 41, column 3, last 3 lines to page 42, column 1).

For claim 7, Franke teaches the method wherein estimating the velocity of the detected

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potential threat further includes the step of estimating velocity using Random Sample Consensus (arbitrary data) (page 43, column 1).

Regarding claim 13, please refer back to claims 1 and 2 for the teachings and explanations.

For claim 14, Franke teaches the system wherein said collision detector includes a filter for filtering image noise and outliers from said estimated position and from said estimated velocity before performing trajectory analysis (Kalman Filter) (page 41, column 3).

Referring to claim 16, Franke teaches the system further including a host vehicle, wherein said stereo camera pair is mounted in fixed locations relative to said host vehicle (page 41, column 2, second paragraph and FIG. 1).

Regarding claim 20, please refer back to claim 1 for the teachings and explanations. In addition, Franke teaches a computer readable medium having stored thereon a plurality of instructions, the plurality of instruction including instructions which, when executed by a processor causes the processor to perform the claimed limitations (computers to run program including instructions) (page 47, column 3).

For claims 21-22, please refer back to claims 3 and 5 for the teachings and explanations.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 6, 15 and 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Awe Franke et al. Autonomous Driving Goes Downtown. I.E.E.E. Intelligent Systems, 1998, pages: 40-48 as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Ming Yang et al. Vision-based Real-time Obstacles Detection and Tracking for Autonomous Vehicle Guidance. Real-time Imaging VI, Proceedings of SPIE Vol. 4666, pages 65-74, 2002.

Regarding claim 6, Franke teaches the 3D map of the environment and 2D depth map (page 41, "Stereo-based obstacle detection and tracking", first paragraph) in estimating the velocity of detected of potential threat. However, Franke does not explicitly teach the obtaining 3D correspondences from the 2-dimensional feature. Ming teaches a system for obstacles detection and tracking for autonomous vehicle guidance which shows that it is well known to extract 3D information from 2D images for visual guidance (page 65, Introduction, second paragraph). Modifying Franke's method of detecting collision would able to further provide the flexibility for visual guidance in detecting obstacles. This would improve processing and therefore, it would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skills in the art to modify Franke according to Ming.

Regarding claims 15 and 23, please refer back to claims 5 and 6 for the teachings and explanations.

Allowable Subject Matter

7. Claims 8-12, 17-19, 24-26, and 27-28 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Conclusion

8. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Contact Information

9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Brian Q. Le whose telephone number is 571-272-7424. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30 A.M - 5:30 P.M.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Matthew Bella can be reached on 571-272-7778. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Brian Le

June 25, 2007